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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/779,156	02/08/2001	Ursula Murschall	00/053 MFE	4234
38263	7590	06/10/2004	EXAMINER	
PROPAT, L.L.C. 2912 CROSBY ROAD CHARLOTTE, NC 28211-2815			FERGUSON, LAWRENCE D	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1774		

DATE MAILED: 06/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/779,156	MURSCHALL ET AL.
	Examiner Lawrence D Ferguson	Art Unit 1774

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 April 2004.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 12-15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 20 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is in response to the amendment, mailed April 19, 2004. Claims 8, 16-18 and 20 were amended rendering claims 1-20 pending with claims 12-15 held to a non-elected invention. The indicated allowability of claim 16 is withdrawn in view of the newly applied reference Peiffer et al (U.S. 6,641,924). The terminal disclaimer filed April 19, 2004 has been received.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5, 9-11 and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. 5,660,931) in view of Peiffer et al. (U.S. 6,641,924).

Kim shows a white film (base layer) comprising polyethylene terephthalate (crystallizable thermoplastic), barium sulfate (column 2, lines 3-9), and bisbenzoazole (optical brightener) (column 5, lines 13-22) where white film has a thickness of 12 micrometers (column 9, lines 1-16). Kim shows that the rutile-type titanium dioxide has an average particle diameter ranging from 0.1 to 3 micrometers (column 2, lines 54-55) and the degree of whiteness of the film is greater than 85% (Table 2). Kim shows

that the film may comprise additives (column 6, lines 59-65). Though Kim shows that the bisbenzoazole is added in an amount so that the reflectivity at 440 nm becomes greater than 75% (column 5, lines 21-22), Kim does not show that the bisbenzoazole is 10-50,000 ppm of the weight of the crystallizable thermoplastic as in instant claim 4. Kim does not show the percentage by weight as in instant claims 3, 7, and 11. Kim does not show the thickness as in instant claim 10. However, such concentrations, percentages by weight, and thicknesses are properties which can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. With regard to the limitation of the concentrations, percentages by weight, and thicknesses, absent a showing of unexpected results, it is obvious to modify the conditions of a composition because they are merely the result of routine experimentation. The experimental modification of prior art in order to optimize operation conditions (e.g. concentrations, percentages by weight, thicknesses) fails to render claims patentable in the absence of unexpected results. All of the aforementioned limitations are result effective as they control the amount of light transmitted, transparency, and reflectiveness of the film. As such, they are optimizable. While Kim shows that polyethylene glycol is provided to impart an improved anti-static and printability functionality to the surface of the film (surface coating), Kim does not specifically show a separate coating to impart a functionality as in instant claim 1. The invention of Kim already has the desired functionality of for example, printability and antistatic properties, which Applicants attempt to achieve by a separate coating. However, the mere duplication of parts (i.e. functional layer) has no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced. Kim does not show that

the white film is opaque as in instant claims 1-5 and 9-10, however, the relative level of opacity is a property which can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art by adjusting the concentration of the white pigments and thicknesses. Opacity is a result effective parameter and thus, is optimizable. With regard to the limitation of the opacity, absent a showing of unexpected results, it is obvious to modify the conditions of a composition because they are merely the result of routine experimentation. The experimental modification of prior art in order to optimize operation conditions (e.g. opacity) fails to render claims patentable in the absence of unexpected results. Claims 1, 3, 4 and 10 are also rejected because they are product-by-process claims. The phrases "where the barium sulfate or the optical brightener. . .is either incorporated directly into. . . or fed as a masterbatch during film production" and in claim 10, "coating has been applied as. . ." introduces process limitations to the product claim. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product by process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claims are unpatentable even though the prior art was made by a different process. MPEP 2113. Further, process limitations are given no patentable weight in product claims. Kim does not teach the white film comprising regrind.

Peiffer teaches an opaque white polyester film comprising regenerated material (regrind) in an amount of from about 10 to 70% by weight (column 2, line 62 through column 3, line 4 and claims 1, 8 and 9) comprising thermoplastic polyester (column 4, lines 43-44) and antiblocking agents such as barium sulfate (column 8, lines 31-35). Kim and Peiffer are analogous art as they are both directed to white films. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include regrind in the film of Kim because Peiffer teaches using regenerated material decreases the cost of the film and does not have any negative effect on the physical property of the film (column 2, line 62 through column 3, line 4). The opaque white film of Kim in view of Peiffer would be expected to have lower luminous transmittance than a comparable film because it comprises regrind similar to the claimed film, which would result in a lower luminous transmittance than comparable films, absent any evidence to the contrary.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. 4,933,043) in view of Peiffer further in view of von Meer (U.S. 4,384,040)

Kim and Peiffer are relied upon as above for claim 1. Kim does not show the blue dye and amount of blue dye as in instant claim 6. However, the amount of blue dye is a property which can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art in order to enhance the whiteness of the film. With regard to the limitation of the amount of blue dye, absent a showing of unexpected results, it is obvious to modify the conditions of a composition because they are merely the result of routine experimentation. Since the blue dye directly affects the whiteness of the film, it is an optimizable feature. The experimental modification of prior art in order to optimize operation conditions (e.g. amount of blue dye) fails to render claims patentable in the absence of unexpected results. Von Meer shows a photographic paper wherein the white titanium dioxide pigmented paper is dyed with cobalt blue or ultramarine (column 3, line 68 to column 4,

line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to cobalt blue or ultramarine in addition to the whitening titanium dioxide because it is known that cobalt blue and ultramarine is used to enhance the whiteness and to compensate for the yellowish tint of the invention. Kim does not show that the white film is opaque as in instant claim 6., however, the level of opacity is a property which can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art by adjusting the concentration of the white pigments and thicknesses. Opacity is a result effective parameter and thus, is optimizable. Opacity is a result effective parameter and thus, is optimizable. With regard to the limitation of the opacity, absent a showing of unexpected results, it is obvious to modify the conditions of a composition because they are merely the result of routine experimentation. The experimental modification of prior art in order to optimize operation conditions (e.g. opacity) fails to render claims patentable in the absence of unexpected results.

NONSTATUTORY DOUBLE PATENTING

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 1-9 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-14 of Murschall et al. (U.S. 6,521,351) as previously stated in the Office Action submitted on January 16, 2004.

7. Claim 20 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

8. Rejection of claims 8 and 17-20 made under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, has been withdrawn due to Applicant amending claims 8, 17, 18 and 20 to remove the phrase, "said film further formed in the absence of heat stabilizers." Examiner acknowledges Applicant's willingness to file a terminal disclaimer under US 6,521,351 to Murschall et al. upon indication of allowable subject matter. The Terminal Disclaimer filed April 19, 2004 has been received and is acknowledged.

Arguments to rejection made under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. 4,933,043) are moot based on grounds of new rejection.

Arguments to rejection made under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. 4,933,043) in view of von Meer (U.S. 4,384,040) are moot based on grounds of new rejection.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawrence Ferguson whose telephone number is 571-272-1522. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9:00 AM – 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia Kelly, can be reached on 571-272-1526. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Lawrence D. Ferguson
Examiner
Art Unit 1774

CYNTHIA H. KELLY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700

